1. ~~Mr Muston~~
2. ~~Mr Morley Parry~~
3. Mr ~~Perry~~

B.415
A.421
A.405

GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1969

Medical Officer of Health

J. S. Robertson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Office: 50, Holydyke, Barton-on-Humber. Tel: Barton-on-Humber 3154

Clerks: Mrs. M. H. Akester, Mrs. M. M. Roussell.

Chief Public Health Inspector

T. Kerr

Senior Public Health Inspector

K. C. Beetham - left February, 1969
D. R. Foster - from December, 1969

District Public Health Inspectors

D. R. Foster - Promoted to Senior P.H.I.
J. H. Frear - Left April, 1969
N. Kay - Commenced July, 1969
J. A. Walker

Cleansing Inspector and Sewage Works Superintendent

R. A. Stewart

Office: Rural Council Offices, Bigby Street, Brigg. Tel.: Brigg 2441

Chief Administrative Clerk: P. J. Chapman - left February, 1969
B. S. Robinson - commenced March, 1969

Clerks: Mrs. Southwell, Miss Stothard, Mrs. Stones commenced June, 1969, Miss White left May, 1969.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor J. L. Binns

Vice Chairman - Councillor G. Hughes

Councillors -

Canon J. H. Arbuckle
S. J. Athersych
T. E. Atherton
Mrs. A. M. Barrick
Miss A. J. H. Barton
J. L. Binns
Mrs. M. Cattell
H. A. Clark
M. J. Craigs
F. D. Cook
H. H. Cross
Mrs. S. Dickinson
J. G. G. P. Elwes
E. I. B. Fowler
L. Goodrick

Councillors -

H. J. Grundy
P. L. Grundy
Mrs. L. M. Guymer
R. J. Harrison
D. W. Johnson
Mrs. F. E. Oliver
W. T. Reeve
D. B. Shorten
Mrs. A. E. Simpson
F. J. Spencer
A. Walker
J. Wilson
C. J. Wright
Mrs. K. A. A. Wood

INDEX

	Commentary	Tables
Atmospheric Pollution	2, 7,	23, 24, 30,
Caravans and Caravan Sites		26, 27,
Disinfestation and Disinfection of Premises ...		30,
Drainage and Sewerage		29,
Environmental Pollution	6, 7, 8,	
Factories Act, 1961		31,
Family Planning	5, 6,	
Food Hygiene		27, 28,
General Description of the District	10,	
Housing and Slum Clearance	2, 3, 4, 9,	25, 26
Infectious Diseases		14,
Noise Abatement Act, 1960		30,
Nuisances		30,
Offensive Trades		29,
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 ...		29,
Refuse Collection and Disposal	6, 7,	30,
Rodent Control		30,
Vital Statistics	1, 5,	11, 12, 13,
Water Supplies	7,	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

50, Holydyke,
Barton-on-Humber.

July, 1970.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The statistics relating to the health of our district in 1969 were on the whole favourable. They reflect, however, the relatively high proportion of young people which as resulted from the largely migrational increase in population. Such a "young" population naturally contains a high proportion of people of reproductive age and although there were in 1969 slightly fewer births than in 1968 our total of 856 live births for 1969 gives a crude birth rate of 19.6 and a corrected rate of 19.4 as compared with the national figure of 16.3. The stillbirth rate of 13 and infant mortality rate of 18 are the same as those for England and Wales, and are intermediate between the rates for the better and those for the worse areas. Clearly, therefore, while these rates are better than those for 1968 there is still room for improvement.

Our low death rate (9.7 crude; 10.5 corrected) looks most satisfactory. The combination of high "corrected" birth rate with low "corrected" death rate reflects the high proportion of young people in the population. The low death rate does not necessarily indicate a healthy environment. One-third of all the deaths in our district in 1969, as in 1968 occurred in persons below the age of 65. The 125 deaths in the age range 15 - 64 are of particular concern both for economic reasons and because of the social consequences of deaths at an age when most people have dependants to support.

By far the commonest cause of death is still disease of the cardiovascular system: 38 of the 55 cardiovascular deaths in the age range 15 - 64 were attributed to Ischaemic heart disease (better known to most of you as "Coronary" disease). The second commonest single cause of premature death was lung cancer, which killed 12 men below the age of 64; other cancers killed a further 24 men and women in this age range. Diseases of the respiratory system including Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis accounted for a further 17 deaths of the under 64's; 5 were killed in accidents and a further 5 committed suicide. Thus, of the 125 deaths of people of "working age" 56 were due to conditions which are statistically related to cigarette smoking (coronary disease, lung cancer, and bronchitis). It is clear that society pays a high price for its addiction to the cigarette. It is, however, extremely difficult to alter people's attitudes. It may well be that a bigger effect upon mortality from these diseases may be achieved at smaller cost by tackling some of

the environmental influences which effect them than can be achieved by anti-cigarette propaganda. It is easier to deal with general air pollution from coal fires, to adjust the calcium content of drinking water, and to regulate living and working conditions than to persuade people not to smoke. Unfortunately, while the option of keeping open fires, but adapting them to use smokeless fuel is retained for residents in smoke control areas the national shortage of smokeless fuel is retarding implementation of the Clean Air Act. This is a ridiculous state of affairs. In a country which is converting to natural gas, and which can now produce such gas faster than they can use it, it would seem wiser to discourage the use of coke, which is disappearing commodity, and to remove the adapted open fire from the list of approved appliances than to discontinue the whole clean air programme. Should we not also cease providing open fires in new council houses? Clearly within a few years such fires will be obsolete. Subsequent adaptation to other forms of heating is dearer and less satisfactory than is initial installation. Houses built to-day will be in use in 60 years time and should be designed with an eye on the future.

Local authorities have been responsible for housing for a century. Starting with the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Act 1868 and Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 their powers and duties have since been extended by a series of statutes until to-day they have wide powers to build and provide dwellings for people of all classes and categories. Hitherto most councils have provided two main ranges of dwelling: houses suitable for that elusive fiction the "average family", and bungalows for the elderly. In recent years the problems of loneliness and social isolation faced by so many old people have been better understood and numbers of special warden supervised grouped flatlets have been designed and built. These have greatly eased the plight of many elderly widows and widowers.

The problems of loneliness and poverty are not, however, confined to the elderly. Their consequences for other groups in our society are equally serious. The young widow or widower, the deserted or divorced wife, and the unmarried mother whose relatives are not prepared to help her face even greater difficulties. Many of them receive quite inadequate assistance from authority because so few people realise how great their difficulties are. A lone parent unsupported by friends or relatives and having to care for one or more infants is as housebound as any infirm old person. He, or more commonly she, cannot go out to work, cannot go out of an evening, and if a child is ill cannot go out at all without leaving a baby unattended. Of course most "lone parents" have a helpful friend, relative or neighbour who will either shop or "baby sit" for them occasionally. Others lack this necessary help. Such people have nobody with whom to discuss their problems and share the responsibility for decision taking. They feel an overwhelming need for companionship. Sometimes neighbours sensing this and fearing that their husbands might

be "enticed" away by the widow next door are less helpful than they would normally be. Consequently, some of these unfortunates are driven to seek companionship from anyone willing to offer it. Some form attachments with unsuitable people as a result of these pressures, and end up in a worse plight than before. Most "one parent families" have to live at subsistance level on Social Security grants. Many have to live in unsatisfactory housing. They get no holidays, and lead dull monotonous lives. They can afford few luxuries, and see little chance of improving their position in the forseeable future.

It seems probable that if local authorities were to provide small groups of special dwellings equipped with amenities for communal child care wherein several "one parent families" could lead semi-independent lives such people could help each other and overcome many of their difficulties. In such a unit they could "baby sit" for each other. Some could undertake day care of children to allow others to go out to work. Thus there would be a reduction in cost to the Ministry of Social Security combined with an increased income and an increase in self-respect. The problem of loneliness would be solved, and the older and more mature residents could guide and help the others, discussing their mutual problems and difficulties with an authority and understanding that few social workers can achieve. The pressures which currently cause some "single parents" to form unsatisfactory attachments would be eased, and the contact with others in the same plight would create opportunities for real friendships to be established between them. Many would ultimately marry or remarry, and others, as their children reached school leaving age, would cease to require the special amenities of such a unit. Thus a steady throughput of families could be achieved.

The problem of the "one parent" family is by no means a marginal one. I estimate that there are about 1,200 such families with children below school leaving age in Glanford Brigg Rural District. Of these 140 are young widows, 520 are separated or divorced wives, and about 450 are unmarried mothers. The number of men in like position is much smaller. This is partly because men are more likely than women to die young. Thus there are only 10 widowers below the age of 39 in our area. It is also, however, partly because courts do not give the husband custody of small children unless he can make proper arrangements for their care. The needs of the young widower and the deserted husband are, however, just as great as those of the widow. The majority of these families are fortunately able to secure the help they need from friends or relatives. The precise number needing special accommodation is difficult to assess. In our area it is probably of the order of 60 families - a mere five per cent of the total.

A second, and much smaller problem is just appearing as a result of advances in paediatric surgery. An increasing number of babies born with hydrocephalus and spina bifida with meningo-myelocele are being

fitted with valves to drain excess fluid from round their brains. Instead of dying as in the past they are growing up to be grossly handicapped children. Some of the early ones are now near school leaving age. Many of them are paralysed from the waist down and must live in wheelchairs. Many have special needs in respect of toiletting.

Nobody knows how long these children will live, but now that some of them are in their 'teens and are getting too heavy for their parents to carry an increasing number of families are likely to need specially adapted flats or bungalows designed to facilitate life in a wheelchair. There is also an imminant need for the Welfare Authority to provide day centres for the physically handicapped so that such children will have somewhere to go after they leave school. An occupationally oriented centre could make a vast difference to life for such a handicapped youth, and for his family. There would clearly be advantages in trying to ensure that special housing for such people is built reasonably near to existing or proposed day centres.

The details of design of housing for families which include a child with this handicap can make a vast difference to the quality of life of the handicapped person and his family. In an ordinary house the handicapped person will be dependent upon other people to an extent which is bad for his morale and a burden to his relatives, but in a bungalow or flat adapted to his needs he could learn to be independent. To be able to slide off the wheelchair onto a slatted seat and shower himself instead of relying on others to lift him into and out of the bath, to be able to manage his own toiletting, and to be able to propel himself in his chair to any part of the home and attend to his needs without recourse to help from others can be of inestimable benefit to his self-esteem, and can only be made possible by suitable design of the premises and appropriate equipment.

I believe we have a special duty to such people, and to their families. By interfering with natural processes Society has prevented them from dying in infancy without preventing their grave physical handicaps. Having inflicted a very restricted form of life upon them we have a moral duty to ensure that their lives are made tolerable. Having saddled their parents with a heavy and lasting burden we have a moral duty to them to provide such help as they need to bear it. To do less would be inhumane and inconsistant with modern ethical standards.

Few people would now dispute the concept that the quality of human life is more important than its quantity. The world's human population is currently increasing at a rate which causes concern. The natural process of population control by disease and starvation are no longer acceptable to us. Their replacement by voluntary restriction is the only alternative. This implies a need for widespread adoption of contraception, a liberal policy regarding abortion, and the use of other

means of fertility control, be this by drugs or by operations to sterilise men and women who request this. Parliament and the Secretary of State for Health and Social Security have very properly given a lead in this direction, and we in this area have the good fortune to be served by a County Council and by Consultants with enlightened attitudes on this subject. Family planning services are now readily available in the area. Despite this we have a very long way to go before we reach the stage when only "wanted" babies are born, and the birth of unwanted babies remains one of the major causes of social problems. It is likely to remain so until public opinion changes and improved methods of prevention are developed.

It is understandable that some people should suspect that removal of fear of pregnancy might result in increased promiscuity among the younger generation. Indeed some believe this to be one of the causes of the increased incidence of venereal disease, and of the so-called permissive society. In fact it probably plays only a very minor part. The "pill" must be taken regularly, and must have been so taken for some time beforehand in order to be effective. It is thus only used by women who are already exposing themselves to risk of pregnancy. It does nothing to prevent conception on a girl's first, and unplanned, lapse from the path of virtue. Historically one can see the situation in better perspective. During long periods of recorded history it is clear that public and private morality has been at a much lower ebb than it is to-day. There have been periods when leaders of society have openly kept mistresses, and when the public have not felt constrained to conceal their indiscretions. What is happening to-day is rather a turning back of the carpet to disclose what has for the past century been swept beneath than a real change in behaviour.

Despite the barage of advertisements songs and literature exploiting sex to which they are subjected most young people to-day conform to the standards of society. Because they reach physical maturity at an earlier age than did their forebears those who go astray tend to be younger. Comparisons based on chronological age are therefore misleading, and it is upon such comparisons that much criticism of adolescents depends.

In 1969 illegitimate birhts accounted for 6 per cent of all births in our area. This is well below the 8 per cent recorded in England and Wales as a whole. The slight rise since 1968 may well be the consequence of increasing realisation that bearing a child out of wedlock is less devastating than an unsuitable marriage. The fact that only one of the 51 illegitimate babies died suggests that standards of child care were comparable with those exercised by married mothers.

A small hard-core of women who have more children than they are able to look after and make the least use of the services for pre-natal care contribute disproportionately to stillbirth, perinatal and infant mortality rates both locally and nationally. Many of them refuse to book for hospital confinement unless strong pressure is exerted. Although their

pregnancies are usually unplanned and unwanted they take no measures to prevent them, and cannot be bothered to attend family planning clinics. Frequently they are women of poor educational attainment, some being educationally subnormal and a few are so dull as to merit ascertainment under the Mental Health Act. Their attitudes to authority are commonly antagonistic, and the demands which they make on the social work and other local authority services are very great. If we could learn how to influence and change the attitudes of this group in our society we might reduce mortality and morbidity in infants substantially. Experimental special domiciliary family planning services for such families in several areas have shown promising results and there is scope for much work in this field. I suspect, however, that the only effective way of inducing many of them to accept the services available may be to offer a financial inducement.

Although this report is primarily concerned with the health of the district in 1969, and contains the statistics for that year it is being written and will be read in 1970. For an authority whose duties involve the control of environmental pollution 1970 is an important year, having been designated European Conservation year. After years of neglect environmental control is suddenly fashionable and society is at last beginning to realise the hazards of fouling its own nest. As a council we are slowly becoming more effective in our efforts to deal with recurring Public Health Act nuisances, as we benefit from experience gained in repeated prosecutions. Several of these have concerned one individual whose inconsiderate behaviour has caused much distress to people living near to his several properties in various villages at which large quantities of noxious and offensive material have been deposited or stored. Clearly, heavier penalties are needed to deter those who find it financially expedient to cause nuisance. The council has slowly improved its refuse collection and disposal service and as more use is made of the controlled tip at Messingham less nuisance has been caused at the old quarries elsewhere in which tipping has been ill-controlled. Regrettably there remain several such tips still in use. The tip on South Ferriby hill continued to cause nuisance from blown paper, and serious road safety hazard and danger to health arose from the quantities of thick smoke emitted during its combustion. This often obscured visability over a length of main road. It is a pleasure to be able to report a big improvement in mid 1970 with tipping at this site discontinued, apart from the stationing there of a "skip" to meet the Civic Amenity Act requirements.

Whether the disposal of refuse by simple collection and tipping will remain acceptable as the proportion of plastic film and of plastic containers in refuse rises is doubtful. These plastics will never rot down to make an acceptable soil. Do we really want a countryside littered

with old plastic bags turned up by the ploughs, or gardens where each thrust of the fork pierces an old plastic detergent bottle? If we continue to rely upon tipping this is what our descendants could experience. Clearly the time has come to consider alternatives such as pulverisation in mills or in vehicles of the type which "tumble" the refuse to disintegrate it during the journey to the tip; the substitution of incineration for tipping or adoption of other methods of disposal.

Other pollution problems abound, and are of more immediate relevance to human health than is domestic refuse. Pollution of our drinking water supplies is probably the most immediate danger in an area such as ours which draws its water from bores in unprotected fissured chalk whose shallow soil cover is intensively cultivated. Bacterial pollution of the raw water at our main sources occurs each year following the pea harvest. These germs, are, however, killed by chlorination before the water is distributed, and elaborate equipment has been installed at the most vulnerable bore to test the water every two minutes and check the adequacy of chlorination. Small private sources are not, however, protected in this way.

Chemical pollution is a more difficult problem. Soluble chemicals can percolate through the chalk more easily than can bacteria, and we know from tracing experiments that within a few days of salt being put down at a site two miles from one of our bores it can be detected in bore water. Salts such as nitrates applied to fertilise the land may also reach our water supplies very quickly when rain washes them into the ground, or more slowly as the plants in which they became incorporated rot down in the humus.

As new herbicides, fungicides and insecticides are developed and brought into widespread use in agriculture it will be increasingly important to make sure that they are either rapidly degraded during their passage through the soil, or that they are harmless to human health in the concentrations in which they could appear in our water.

Risks to our water supplies will also be increased as more pipe-lines are built across the Wolds. Leakage from a pipe conveying a noxious and water soluble industrial effluent, for example, could have extremely serious consequences. Fortunately nearly all the existing industrial pipes convey oils or gas which do not mix with water, but future proposals involving water soluble materials should be viewed with greater suspicion, and every effort made to secure their diversion to routes which minimise hazard to our underground water.

Pollution of the air is of greater concern to town dwellers than to rural populations, but will become of increasing concern to us as migratory population increase and industrial development of the Humber Bank proceeds. New industries take elaborate precautions to minimise air pollution, but unless the efficiency of dust arrestment can be increased as fast as production rates rise they will become less desirable neighbours as time goes on. Furthermore, as more factories are built, although

emission from each would be acceptable in isolation the cumulative effect of all their emissions may exceed the level which we are prepared to tolerate. If our environment is not to deteriorate it is vital to ensure that the rate of production or application of a pollutant does not exceed either its rate of dispersion or its rate of natural degradation. We should also aeek to ensure that under no forseeable circumstances will the concentration of a pollutant approach that at which hazard to human or animal health could result. We are far from realising these objectives at present. As advances in industrial technology and further intensification of agriculture combine to complicate the situation it will become increasingly necessary to involve chemists, physicists, microbiologists and members of other scientific disciplines in the problems of local environmental control and to use more sophisticated equipment for the detection monitoring and measurement of pollutants. We must, however, retain a sense of proportion. Man has always been exposed to noxious influences, and many of the diseases to which he is subject derive from them. Much of the improvement in life expectation which has occurred in the past century has resulted from our success in detecting and reducing gross environmental pollution. The taste of chlorine in our water is a small price to pay for freedom from typhoid and cholera. For those who dwell in warmer climates a little D.D.T. in food and body fat is preferrable to the ravages of arthropod borne diseases like malaria, yellow fever, dengue, plague and typhus to which many parts of the world are still subject. Foods containing preservatives are better than inadequate food supplies, malnutrition and starvation. We owe our freedom from ergot poisoning to the use of chemicals which prevent the growth of fungi on cereal crops, and our freedom from some mineral and vitamin deficiences to the fortification of foods. We could not do without "chemicals", insects or germs. It matters little whether a substance reaches us in water, food or air, by accident or by design so long as on balance its potential for good exceeds its potential for harm. Despite the gloomy views expressed by some in recent months the situation to-day is not as bad as in the past. What has happened is that we now count the germs in the water, and measure the smoke in the air. We no longer pretend they are not there!

Natural environmental hazards are just as harmful as man-made ones, and it is illogical to accept one and deplore the other. With increasing knowledge our ability to detect and correct such hazards is extending at an ever increasing pace.

While some forms of environmental pollution are indeed becoming worse, and new forms of pollution are appearing it does seem that on the whole man's environment has improved more than it has deteriorated. We are becoming more and more aware of the dangers which we face and this awareness will help us to eliminate or minimise hazards in the future.

During much of 1969 the Public Health Department was depleted of staff. Mr. Beetham the Senior Public Health Inspector left in February to take up another post.

Mr. Frear left in April and his successor, Mr. Kay, took up his appointment in July. In December the post of Senior Public Health Inspector was filled by promoting Mr. Foster from District Public Health Inspector, so creating a further vacancy. Only for two out of the twelve months was there a full staff. As a result of this staff shortage the amount of work which the department was able to do was significantly reduced, and as routine tasks such as meat inspection had to be fully maintained by this reduced staff the amount of time available for other work suffered disproportionately. The number of housing inspections fell from 420 in 1968 to 285 in 1969, and supervision of food premises was impaired.

Our rate of slum clearance was also drastically reduced, but this was dictated as much by the reduced rate of council house building as by staff shortage.

As the district develops and the population increases the amount of work which the public health inspectorate has to do also rises, and the effect of any prolonged staff shortage and delay in filling vacancies becomes increasingly serious. We are indebted to Mr. Kerr and his staff for the way in which they maintained services during the difficult period. I am also indebted to them for the details which are included in the latter part of this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT

The Rural District of Glanford Brigg covers an area of 136,595 acres and has a population of 43,620 living in 41 parishes. The district is bounded on two sides by the Trent and Humber and divided into two parts by the river Ancholme. To the west of this river the land slopes gently upward to the limestone and ironstone ridge which supports Scunthorpe and its steel industry. East of the Ancholme there is a chalk escarpment from the top of which the land slopes gently downwards to the north east until the level clay of the coastal plain overlies it.

Sites on the Humber bank in the eastern half of the district are now being developed by the oil, coal and gas industries. The Gas Board have built a plant for making gas from Naphtha at Killingholme, where a North Sea Gas pipeline comes ashore. Two new oil refineries have been built. The Coal Board are building a facility for loading coal into ships.

The district contains some of the best agricultural land in the country, which is intensively farmed. Other industries include cement works, chemical and fertiliser factories, quarrying and mining for chalk and ironstone. In addition to the oil jetties at Killingholme, for which the R.D.C. is the Port Authority, there are wharves or docks which are regularly used by shipping at New Holland, Flixborough and Gunness for which the Hull and Goole Port Authority is responsible.

Rateable value at 31st March, 1970	£2,070,368
Product of a penny rate 1969/70	£9,551

VITAL STATISTICS

	1967	1968	1969
Mid-year Population	40,000	42,690	43,620
Live births	802	882	856
Stillbirths	10	16	11
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	14	12	15
Total deaths	392	399	425

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live births	382	423	805	31	20	51	856
Stillbirths	7	3	10	-	1	1	11
Infant deaths under 1 year	6	8	14	-	1	1	15
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	6	8	14	-	1	1	15
Infant deaths under 1 week	5	7	12	-	-	-	12

	Glanford Brigg R.D.		England and Wales
	1968	1969	1969
Crude Birth Rate	20.7	19.6	16.3
Corrected Birth Rate *	20.5	19.4	(16.3)
Stillbirth Rate	18.0	13.0	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate	19.0	18.0	18.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	20.3	17.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	-	20.0	25.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	13.6	18.0	12.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	13.6	14.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	31.0	27.0	23.0
Illegitimacy Rate	5.1	6.0	8.0
Crude Death Rate	9.3	9.7	11.9
Corrected Death Rate *	10.2	10.5	(11.9)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is 0.99 and for deaths 1.08.

Causes of Death in the District during the year 1969

(Registrar General's figures)

Cause of Death	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	65+	Total M	Total F
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Buccal Cavity	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	4
Malignant Neoplasm Intestine	-	-	-	-	4	8	5	7
Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	-
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	5
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	1	1	8	9	9	10
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Mental Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	2	7	7	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	6	32	77	73	42
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	2	4	18	13	11
Cerebrovascular Disease	-	1	-	-	8	59	33	35
Other Dis. of Circulatory Syst.	1	-	1	-	1	18	11	10
Influenza	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	4
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	3	20	12	12
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	6	18	21	3
Asthma	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Other Dis. of Respiratory Syst.	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Dis. of Digestive Syst.	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Other Dis. Genito Urinary System	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal Syst.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	2
All Other Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	-	2	3	-	3	2
All Other External Causes	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total:	15	2	3	16	106	283	241	184

CAUSES OF DEATH AT VARIOUS PERIODS OF LIFE

(Locally compiled statistics)

Causes of Death	Age in Years				Total
	0-1	1-14	15-49	50+	
Infectious Diseases					
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	1	-	1
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and parasitic dis.	-	-	-	-	-
The Cancers					
Stomach	-	-	-	6	6
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	1	15	16
Breast	-	-	2	3	5
Uterus	-	-	-	4	4
Other	-	-	1	34	35
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	3	3
Diabetes	-	-	-	1	1
Cardiovascular Diseases					
Vascular lesions of the C.N.S,	-	1	-	74	75
Coronary Disease, Angina	-	-	9	75	84
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	8	8
Other Heart disease	1	1	2	61	65
Other Circulatory disease	-	-	1	13	14
Respiratory Diseases					
Influenza	-	-	2	5	7
Pneumonia	-	-	1	25	26
Bronchitis	-	-	1	22	23
Other	-	-	1	2	3
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	3	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases	12	-	1	10	23
Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	4	1	6
All other accidents	-	1	-	4	5
Suicide	-	-	3	2	5
Homicide	-	-	-	1	1
Total:	14	4	30	374	422

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45+	N.K.	Total
Dysentery	4	12	6	1	3	16	3	3	18	-	9	75
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	5	2	37	21	1	-	-	2	69
Infective Jaundice	-	-	1	-	-	9	5	7	5	2	2	31
Measles	2	2	7	8	9	24	2	1	1	-	1	57
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	5
Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total:	8	14	16	14	14	89	33	12	27	3	14	244

WATER

1. Bacteriological Examination

(a) Public Supplies

Barrow-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" Water	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	123	44
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	2	2
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	2	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. coli type 1 present	11	1
Total:	138	47

Barton-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" Water	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	85	51
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	3	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	1	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. coli type 1 present	7	0
Total:	96	52

Winterton Holmes Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw" Water	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	46	47
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	0	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. coli type 1 present	0	0
Total:	46	47

Private Consumers (Public Supply)

Presumptive Coli Count	No. of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	35
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. coli type 1 present	0
Total:	36

(b) Private Supplies

Presumptive Coli Count	No. of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	40
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	3
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. coli type 1 present	34
Total:	77

Details of Domestic Supplies

Percentage of houses supplied from the public mains -

	in the house	96%
	from an outside tap	2%
Percentage of houses supplied from private sources		2%
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies		6

Chemical Analyses

Barrow-on-Humber Bore	Raw Water
Appearance	clear
Colour	colourless
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.2	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.024
Albuminoid Nitrgen as N		0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen as N		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		4.48
Poisonous Metals (Lead)		less than 0.04
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$		361.1
Temporary		210.8
Permanent		150.3
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.44
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		210.8

Mineral Analysis	
Silica as SiO_2	5.00
Iron as Fe_2O_3	0.23
Calcium as Ca	134.31
Magnesium as Mg	1.03
Sodium as Na	20.53
Carbonates as CO_3	126.39
Chlorides as Cl	38.00
Nitrates as NO_3	19.83
Sulphates as SO_3	99.75
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.14
Manganese as Mn	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	5.00
Iron Oxide	0.23
Calcium Carbonate	210.79
Calcium Sulphate	141.36
Calcium Chloride	22.99
Magnesium Sulphate	-
Magnesium Chloride	4.03
Sodium Chloride	33.48
Sodium Nitrate	27.19
	445.07

Calculated Hardness		
	Temporary	210.8
	Permanent	150.3
		361.1

(9.1.69)

Barrow-on-Humber Bore	Treated Water
Appearance	clear
Colour	colourless
Taste	normal
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.1	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		24.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.112
Nitrous Nitrogen as N		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		4.97
Poisonous Metals (Lead)		less than 0.04
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$		195.8
Temporary		195.8
Permanent		----
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as 0		0.44
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		195.8
Free Chlorine		none

Mineral Analysis	
Silica as SiO_2	5.00
Aluminium Oxide	0.12
Iron Oxide	0.17
Calcium as Ca	77.79
Magnesium as Mg	0.37
Sodium as Na	91.22
Carbonates as CO_3	123.24
Chlorides as Cl	48.00
Nitrates as NO_3	22.00
Sulphates as SO_4	99.09
Manganese as Mn	0.060

Probable composition of Mineral constituents:-	
Silica	5.00
Aluminium Oxide	0.12
Iron Oxide	0.17
Calcium Carbonate	194.28
Calcium Sulphate	----
Magnesium Carbonate	1.28
Magnesium Sulphate	----
Sodium Carbonate	10.32
Sodium Sulphate	146.54
Sodium Chloride	79.13
Sodium Nitrate	30.16
	467.00

Calculated Hardness		
	Temporary	195.8
	Permanent	-----
	Total	195.8

(23.6.69)

Barton-on-Humber Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	clear	clear
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste		normal
Odour	none	none
General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.0	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	20.0	16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.064	0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.064	0.064
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	4.94	3.97
Poisonous Metals (Lead)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$	325.7	162.7
Temporary	215.8	162.7
Permanent	109.9	nil
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as 0	0.28	0.32
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	325.7	210.6
Mineral Analysis		
Silica as SiO_2	4.00	4.00
Alumina	none	none
Iron Oxide	0.13	0.07
Calcium as Ca	121.54	63.86
Magnesium as Mg	5.39	0.57
Sodium as Na	38.15	101.13
Carbonates as CO_3	129.39	126.39
Chlorides as Cl	43.00	43.00
Nitrates as NO_3	21.87	17.57
Sulphates as SO_3	107.98	92.18
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.14	0.95
Manganese as Mn	none	none
Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	4.00	4.00
Alumina	0.13	0.07
Calcium Carbonate	215.79	159.39
Calcium Sulphate	119.33	---
Magnesium Carbonate	---	1.98
Magnesium Sulphate	24.68	---
Sodium Carbonate	---	52.03
Sodium Sulphate	6.65	136.32
Sodium Chloride	70.89	70.89
Sodium Nitrate	29.98	24.09
	471.45	448.77

(9.1.69)

Winterton Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	clear	clear
Colour	slightly yellow	colourless
Taste	---	normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.3	7.7
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	26.0	6.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.104	0.048
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.064	0.080
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	0.40	0.20
Poisonous Metals (Lead)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$	577.6	138.0
Temporary	286.0	95.4
Permanent	291.6	42.6
Permanganate Figure (4 hours ar 80°F) as O	0.24	0.32
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	286.0	95.4

Mineral Analysis		
Silica as SiO_2	4.00	5.00
Alumina	none	none
Iron Oxide	1.30	0.19
Calcium as Ca	197.40	29.40
Magnesium as Mg	20.55	15.69
Sodium as Na	39.26	157.02
Carbonates as CO_3	171.51	57.20
Chlorides as Cl	82.00	80.00
Nitrates as NO_3	1.77	0.85
Sulphates as SO_4	249.20	259.74
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.19	0.91
Manganese as Mn	0.024	0.026

Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	4.00	5.00
Iron Oxide	1.30	0.19
Calcium Carbonate	286.04	73.43
Calcium Sulphate	281.40	---
Magnesium Carbonate	---	18.51
Magnesium Sulphate	63.50	51.23
Magnesium Chloride	30.23	---
Sodium Carbonate	---	---
Sodium Sulphate	---	323.67
Sodium Chloride	98.09	131.89
Sodium Nitrate	2.43	1.17
	766.99	605.09

Calculated Hardness			
	Temporary	286.0	95.4
	Permanent	291.6	42.6
	Total	577.6	138.0

(14.3.69)

Goxhill Bore	Raw Water
Appearance	clear
Colour	colourless
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.2	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.056
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen as N		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		3.94
Poisonous Metals (lead)		less than 0.04
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$		382.0
Temporary		260.8
Permanent		121.2
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.40
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		260.8

Mineral Analysis	
Silica as SiO_2	4.00
Iron as Fe_2O_3	0.29
Calcium as Ca	136.79
Magnesium as Mg	9.74
Sodium as Na	22.18
Carbonates as CO_3	156.47
Chlorides as Cl	39.00
Nitrates as NO_3	17.44
Sulphates as SO_3	95.80
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.14
Manganese as Mn	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	4.00
Iron Oxide	0.29
Calcium Carbonate	260.96
Calcium Sulphate	109.65
Calcium Chloride	---
Magnesium Sulphate	23.11
Magnesium Chloride	19.85
Sodium Chloride	39.93
Sodium Nitrate	23.91
	481.70

Scotney Bore	Raw Water
Appearance	clear
Colour	faintly yellow
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.6	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.064
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.088
Nitrous Nitrogen as N		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		0.44
Poisonous Metals (Lead)		less than 0.04
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$		293.8
Temporary		293.8
Permanent		---
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.32
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		293.8

Mineral Analysis	
Silica as SiO_2	6.00
Alumina	none
Iron Oxide	1.00
Calcium as Ca	104.16
Magnesium as Mg	8.17
Sodium as Na	214.20
Carbonates as CO_3	249.75
Chlorides as Cl	55.00
Nitrates as NO_3	1.95
Sulphates as SO_4	253.48
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	0.30
Manganese as Mn	0.060

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	6.00
Iron Oxide	1.00
Calcium Carbonate	260.14
Calcium Sulphate	---
Magnesium Carbonate	28.33
Magnesium Sulphate	---
Magnesium Chloride	---
Sodium Carbonate	130.04
Sodium Sulphate	374.86
Sodium Chloride	90.67
Sodium Nitrate	2.67
	893.71

Calculated Hardness		
	Temporary	293.0
	Permanent	---
	Total	293.0

20.3.69

AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENTS

(a) Deposit Gauge Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station	5.0	7.9	9.5	11.1	7.4	6.1	22.6	-	-	-	-	-	9.9
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	37.0	12.2	13.2	23.9	-	18.4	21.6	13.4	21.4	35.6	21.8	23.9	21.0
Huntcliffe S.M. School	7.0	7.4	9.5	12.4	6.4	8.3	7.7	11.1	15.8	8.1	7.1	9.4	9.2
Rainfall (ins.) at Huntcliffe S.M. School	2.25	0.75	1.69	3.39	2.29	2.01	2.75	1.58	1.25	1.81	3.07	1.25	2.01

(b) Greased Plate Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station	2.0	13.4	14.8	26.7	10.6	4.6	5.1	6.7	13.9	5.8	4.0	7.6	9.6
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	17.2	13.5	10.6	21.7	8.8	6.8	18.9	6.9	66.8	73.9	12.7	4.5	21.9
Garden at Kirton Lindsey	24.3	5.1	7.9	19.0	15.5	9.2	11.3	20.0	17.1	7.1	7.7	3.9	12.3
Huntcliffe S. M. School	3.9	3.6	9.2	11.4	7.4	6.4	8.7	22.0	24.1	3.9	5.4	4.3	9.2
Garage Roof Hibaldstow	4.6	7.8	10.2	9.6	6.8	5.6	12.8	6.7	10.6	4.5	11.4	6.0	7.0
Croxton	4.2	4.3	7.4	7.4	5.4	5.2	8.9	3.1	14.0	4.6	3.7	3.2	5.9
Farm, Winteringham Road	5.0	3.5	8.9	15.9	9.2	4.1	6.5	3.4	5.7	4.1	4.8	3.4	6.2
Garden, Sth. Ferriby Sluice	29.1	5.5	30.9	87.8	46.5	31.8	74.5	16.3	74.5	69.6	26.2	7.6	41.7
Field, Sth. End, Sth. Ferriby	3.2	3.2	6.0	15.1	6.9	6.0	12.3	4.5	9.0	5.5	10.7	4.5	7.2

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1969

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling-houses and flats in the district	15,026
Total number of houses erected during the year -	
By the local authority	27
By other local authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	305

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	133
Number of inspections made for the purpose	420

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	40

Action under Statutory powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	Nil

(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

(3) Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts:

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	25
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9
Number of dwelling-houses or parts, subject to Closing Orders	3
Number of dwelling-houses or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	4
Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	Nil
Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action	2

(4) Nissen Huts or other similar hutments:

Number still occupied	6

(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under (4), remaining to be dealt with under -

The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	275
The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	Nil

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	3
Number of families dwelling therein	3
Total number of persons concerned	27

Housing Acts, 1949 - 64

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received -

(a) Standard Grant	80
(b) Discretionary Grant	33

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a) Standard Grant	80
(b) Discretionary Grant	33

Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry ...	Nil

Housing Act, 1969

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been made -

(a) Standard Grant (Section 8)	9
(b) Improvement Grant (Section 2)	9
(c) Special Grants (Section 13)	Nil

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a) Standard Grant	9
(b) Improvement Grant	9
(c) Special Grant	Nil

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:

Number of site licences	42
Number of caravans permitted under such licences ...	543

Number of inspections made during the year -

Sites	31
Caravans	187
Number of contraventions remedied	17
Number of sites exempt from licence	Nil

Public Health Act, 1936:

Number of site licences	Nil
Number of individual licences	Nil
Number of sites exempt from licence	Nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

Number in the district	6
Number of inspections made	2
Number of contraventions found	Nil
Number of defects remedied	Nil

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers on the register	1
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	125
Number of inspections made	11
Number of samples taken	Nil
Number of contraventions found	Nil

Meat Products

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products	26
Number of inspections made	71
Number of contraventions found	4
Number of contraventions remedied	4

Other Food Premises

Number of other food premises	143
Number of inspections made	34
Number of contraventions found	9
Number of contraventions remedied	9

Slaughterhouses

Number licensed -	
Abbattoir type	Nil
Private (individual)	5
Number operated by the local authority	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD

(a) Meat Inspection

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,618	60	9	3,339	4,589
Number inspected	2,618	60	9	3,339	4,589
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcases condemned	2	1	3	4	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	310	2	1	13	126
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	11.91	5	44.4	.5	2.83
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	30
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.65
Cysticerosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Method of disposal of condemned meat: Collected by animal by-products firm

(b) Other Foods Condemned

5 - tins tomatoes (tall)
8 - 8 oz. tins tomatoes
9 - 35 oz. tins tomatoes
41 - 14 oz. tins tomatoes
11 - 28 oz tins tomatoes
77 - 6½ oz. tins tomatoes
4 - 2½ oz. peaches
1 lb. 13 oz. peaches
10 - 4 oz. cherries

9½ cwt. (19 - 4st.) bags medium onions
18 cwt. (36 - 4 st.)bags large onions
12 lbs. Almeria Grapes
3 - 1 lb. ham
25 - 7 oz. minced pork
1 - 7½ oz. salmon
11 - 15 oz. steak

Method of disposal of condemned food (other than meat): Controlled tipping.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults in the district ...	3
Number of houses with pail closets in the district ...	384
Number of caravans with pail closets	186
Number of houses with water closets	14,601
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	118

The Council operates a pail closet emptying service.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks, emptied, cleansed, etc. -		
	Private ...	411
	Industrial ...	935
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished ...		55

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved:

Burringham, East Butterwick, South Ferriby.

Villages where provision has been made of new sewage disposal facilities:

Burringham/East Butterwick

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

Number of premises in the district	1
Number of inspections made	3
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yards

Number licensed	1
Number of inspections made	3
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Number of premises licensed	147
Number of inspections made	11
Number of defects found	3
Number of defects remedied	1

Disinfestation and Disinfection

Number of premises subject to disinfestation	8
Number of rooms or premises disinfected	Nil

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	...	98%
Frequency of collection -	weekly	70%
	12 days or under ...	30%
Type of receptacle used	sacks	50%
	bins	50%

Method of disposal - semi-controlled and controlled.

Number of tips	5
Number of refuse collection vehicles	9

Estimated amount of refuse disposed of during the year -

domestic	11,720 tons
trade	550 tons

Details of Nuisances Abated

Nuisance	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	4	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	8	-
Drainage	11	2
Poultry and animals	3	1
Dangerous premises	-	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	9	2
Total	35	5

Rodent Control

Number of rodent operatives employed		1
Number of premises treated -	dwelling-houses ...	377
	other premises ...	3

The service covers domestic and business premises.

Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits made	7
Number of nuisances found	Nil
Number of smokeless zones in the area	3
Number of houses in the smokeless zones	219

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Number of complaints	8
Number of nuisances found	3
Number of nuisances abated	3

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority.	2	17	2	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	118		-	-
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority. (excluding outworkers premises.	-	-	-	-
Total:	120	17	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro-secution was instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	3	3	-	1	-

3. Part VIII of the Act

Details of outwork (Sections 133 and 134) carried on in the district.

Number of outworkers in the district	1
Nature of work - Making wearing apparel, etc.	
Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Nil